SEKATOR DAVIS STANDS FIRM.

SO CONCESSIONS TO OPPONENTS OF THE PEACE TREATY.

EXTRA SESSION RATHER THAN ACCEPT AMENDMENTS-ALLEGED STRENGTH

OF THE OPPOSITION. Washington, Jan. 21.—Senator Davis, in charge of the Peace Treaty, to-day told a delegation from the opposition that he would not at present consent to a vote on the treaty, nor until he was satisfied that the treaty could be ratified. He made this statement in response to representations made to him by a delegato suthorized by the leaders of the opposition to confer with him, declaring in the first place that he did not accept the statement that there were sufficient votes to prevent ratification. He saked for a list of the names of opposing Senators, and the names of thirty-six who, it was would vote against ratification, were

Senator Dayls was further told that the defeat or postponement of the treaty could be prevested by agreeing to an amendment or even to a resolution declaring it not to be the purpose of the United States to maintain permanent governighty of the Philippine Islands. Senator paris declined to accede to this proposition, saying that he would prefer to have the treaty go ove until another session. When he was told that an extra session of the entire Congress would be necessary in order to appropriate the good of necessary in order to appropriate the good of the money until after an exhange of ratifications.

When Senator Davis was asked as to the truth of the foregoing statement, he declined either to dank or to confirm it.

to deny or to commitment.

The opponents of the treaty also say that

The opponents of the treaty also say that The opponents of the treaty also say that there will be no objection to the extension until June 30, 1900, of the law which allows the Regular Army to consist of 62,000 men. This propoular Army to consist of 62,000 men. This propoular Army it is said, will be placed in the Army Appropriation bill as an amendment, and will obviate any necessity for an extra session to

ARE PRISONERS BEING RELEASED? THE GOVERNMENT MOVES TOWARD EXECUTING ARTICLE VI OF THE PEACE TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 21.-The War Department has cabled to General Otis, in command of the military forces in the Philippines, asking if the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents have been released. It is evident from this that the Government is moving toward the execution of Article VI of the Peace Treaty, by which the United States undertook "to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in the Philippines" and at its own cost to return these prisoners to their homes. There were reports to-day that the release of prisoners had actually begun, but Secretary Alger said he had not been advised of this, although he was making inquiries as to the situation. The number of these Spanish prisoners is considerable, running into the thousands. At one time Admiral Dewey reported the capture of several thousand Spaniards by the insurgents, and one thousand Spaniarus by the management of the witnesses before the Peace Commission testified that between seven thousand and eight thousand armed Spaniards had surrendered the insurgents. Quite a number of the prisoners are monke and friars.

TO TAKE PRISONERS BACK TO SPAIN GOVERNMENT ASKS FOR BIDS FOR SHIPPING SIXTEEN THOUSAND OFFICERS AND MEN FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The Quartermaster's Department, both in this city and in San Francisco, will call for bids tomorrow for the transportation of Spanish prisoners from the Philippine Islands to Spain. The number of prisoners is estimated at about sixteen thouofficers and enlisted men, and they are to be taken from Manila or such other ports in the Philippine Islands as may be most convenient for their embarkation, to Cadiz or such other port in Spain as may be designated.

The conditions will be much as those set down for the transportation of Spaniards from Cuba. The officers are to have cabin accommodations and steerage or third-class accommodations are to be provided for the men. The men are to have suitable galley accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to ventilation and

The bidders must state the price per capita for transporting officers and for transporting enlisted The bid must be accompanied by a guarantee that the men will be comfortably cared for and fed while on the journey.

The invitation states: "Proposals will give the number of vessels which are proposed to be used for the service, the name and classification of each, the tonnage capacity of each, their speed, the berth accommodations on each, and the approximate length of time required by each vessel to make the voyage from Manila to the coast of which each vessel will arrive in the harbor of Manila, and report to the Chief Quartermaster at that place ready for the embarkation of the pris-

The War Department promises the payment for the work when evidence is presented that the ship has arrived with her passengers at her port of destination. The number of officers and men taken on board each vessel is to be counted by the chief quartermaster, so that this Government can keep an account of the number transported. The invitation extends to all nationalities, and, no matter what flag the vessels sail, the offer will be considered. The bids will be opened at noon on February 1.

Pennary 1

The announcement of the requests for bids came rather as a surprise to the shipping men of this city, and they would not say yesterday what their likes would do in regard to submitting bids for the transportation of the Spaniards. Some are certain that few bids will be made here, while others are qually extain that a large number of bids will be presented by lives doing business at this port, and they base their position on the fact that there are not enough subject an acrylic in the Pacific to handle the prisoners, while there are plenty entering this will offer Atlantic ports which could be used in this service.

Colone, kimball of the Guartermentar's Deport.

its service. Colonel Kimball, of the Quartermaster's Department is confident that there will be a number of bids filed by lines doing business here, and that the bids will be strictly competitive and not like the combined bid which was made when the Government arranged for the transportation from Cuba to Spain of the prisoners taken at Santiago.

THE SENATE ASKS FOR INFORMATION. Washington, Jan 31.—The resolution offered yes-erday by Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, requesting from the President any information he may have received from agents or representatives of the socalled Philippine Republic relative to conditions in the islands was laid before the Senate to-day.

Mr. Caffery said that the resolution was very important. He thought if likely that the statements concerning the conditions in the islands made in the public prints were true. If they were true, the question of fact concerning the islands had an important bearing on the pending Peace Treaty. The resolution was adopted.

MR LODGE TO SPEAK ON TUESDAY Washington, Jan. 21.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, gave notive that on Desday next, after the routine business, he would fiscuse the Vest unti-expansion resolution.

TWO ARMY CORPS DISCONTINUED.

THE FIRST AND POURTH, NOW IN GEORGIA

CAMPS. DONE. Washington, Jan. Zi.-By a formal order issued the the War Department to-day two Army corps. be First and Fourth, are discontinued. The fol-Lowing changes result: The troops in camp at Maton. Ga (eight companies of the 3d United States Volunteer Engineers and the 7th and 19th United States Volunteer Infantry), and the troops in camp at Albany Ga (six companies of the 3d Massasippi Volunteer Infantry and the 2d Missouri deer Infantry), are constituted a separate brigade of the Second Army Corps, under the command of Brigadier-General W J McKe4 The 2d Mand of Brigadier-General W. J. McKed. The 2d United States Infantry, 3d Alabama Volunteer Infantry and 4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry are constituted a separate brigade of the Second Army Corps, under the command of Brigadier-General Royal, T. Frank. Brigadier-General G. M. Randall is relieved from the command of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, and assigned to the command of the Second Division, Second Army Corps. Until further order, the 18th United States Infantry, now at Huntaville, Ala., will constitute a part of the Descriment of the Gulf.

WHAT IMPERIALISM MEANS.

BENEFICENT SUBSTITUTION OF REPUBLI-CAN METHODS FOR RAPACITY AND CRUELTY - VIEWS OF DR.

CHARLES K. ADAMS. Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 21.—Foundation Day at the University of Indiana was celebrated by an interesting programme. There was a large attend-ance. The principal address was made by Dr. Charles K. Adams, president of the University of Wisconsin. His subject was "Colonies and Other Dependencies." His utterances in favor of expansion of American power and influence were en-

husiastically applauded. President Adams said that the constitutional questions involved in the subject of National ex-pansion were not likely to present any permanent embarrassment. The problem, he thought, was solved by the Louisiana Purchase, when Jefferson, Constitutional authority, made the pur chase and the people acquiesced in the act. He said the same consideration which led to this purchase led to subsequent extensions. The purchase of Florida, the annexation of Texas, the acquisi-tion of California, the Gadsden Purchase and the acquisition of Alaska were all without direct con-

stitutional authorization The speaker held that a method of liberal inter-pretation of the Constitution was indispensable. That document was adopted before the age of having any territory west of the Mississippi. Constitution could not be amended, except in case of emergency. Whenever, therefore, an emergency arose, even under conditions entirely different from those which existed when the Constitution was adopted, the instrument must either bend or break.

The maxim that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, the speaker said, had been interpreted in practical af-

speaker said, had been interpreted in practical affairs with the greatest liberality. We had never asked the consent of the negroes or the Indians, or even the women of the country, to the government which controls them. In concluding Dr. Adams said: "Civilization is closing in upon barbarism as never before. The survival of the fittest seems to be the law of nastrons as well as the law of nature. The temperate zone is now occupied. The prodictious contributions which science has recently made to the processes of manufacturing and transportation are forcing such a movement into the tropics as history has never known before. Shall the people of the United States take no part in the world movement, and if they take part in the movement, shall they leave unprotected their commercial interests at a distance of thousands of miles? It is not difficult to foretell the answer to the question. Call it imperialism, if you will; it is simply the beneficent substitution of republican methods for the government of a people that have never known anything but the dominance of rapacity and cruelty."

FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO THE PHILIP-PINE COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, Jan. 21.-Secretary Hay had what probably will be the final conference with the members of the Philippine Commission today, and gave them full instructions on every point likely to arise. It was announced that President Schurman and Professor Worcester Mr. Denby will follow to Manila as soon as his with a capital of not less than \$50,000 in towns duties with the War Investigating Commission are ended. It is learned beyond question that and with a capital of not less than \$25,000 in the Commission will have no executive powers: it will be an advisory council in the full sense of the term, although two of the members, Ad- National banking association to establish miral Dewey and General Otis, may carry out | branches, under rules and regulations to be prepolicies laid down by the Commission in their scribed by the Controller of the Currency, with own executive capacity as military and naval | the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. commanders. Confidence appears to be entertained at the War Department that the status of the Coinage Committee expects or even quo can be maintained in the Philippines until hopes that this bill, which was ordered to be the arrival of this Commission-a belief prob- reported to the House by a strict party vote, ably based on the character of the instructions will reach the first stage of consideration in that given to General Ous. The War Department has not been advised of any change in the disposition of General Miller's troops, which, at last

tion of General Miller's troops, which, at last reports, were before Hollo, although it is assumed that he has carried cut the project formerly mentioned by him of landing them on Guiamaras Island, just off the harbor of Hollo. Secretary Hay's son, Adelbert Hay, will go to the Phillippines in company with the son of Representative Wadsworth, of New-York. They will be rated as clerks to Colonel John H. Page, of the 3d Infantry, in order to warrant their passage on the transport. This vessel will leave New-York with the 3d Infantry on February 9. General Corbin's son is also arranging for a visit to Manila, although he will take passage by one of the ordinary steamship lines.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND WINS.

FAMOUS LAND CASE DECIDED BY THE SEC-RETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, Jan. 21.-The Secretary of the Interior to-day affirmed the decision of the Commis-sioner of the General Land Office in the famous case of Archbishop Ireland, involving title to 33,178 acres of land in Minnesota. He holds that under the first contract, made with the St. Paul, Minnesots and Manitoba Railroad Company on July 17, 1880, Archbishop Ireland was not a purchaser, but that under the second contract, made on March 30, 1853, he was a purchaser. Accordingly the lands covered by the first contract will not go to the Archhishop, while he will receive those under the second contract.

St. Paul, Jan. 21.—The land case just decided in the Interior has been pending for a number of years, and involves the homes of a large number of settlers. The Archbishop secured the lands for the purpose of locating settlers, an Irish colony being purpose of locating settlers, an Irish colony being established, and most of the lands have passed to these settlers. There still remained however, a good many acres not sold or only partially paid for, and on the plea that the Archbishop had simply a contract to dispose of the lands as an agent, an attempt was made to prevent a transfer of the other lands. The contention of the Archbishop is sustained, and he will receive all the lands under the second contract. Trice to the lands has been unsettled because of these suits for many years, and this final decision of the matter will come as a relief not only to the settlers on the lands but to all residents about Graceville, where the greater part of the land is located.

OFF FOR CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

GENERAL BRECKINGIDGE GOES TO INSPECT CAMPS AND GARRISONS.

Washington, Jan. 21 -- Inspector-General Breckinridge left here to-day in execution of his orders to ridge left here to-day in execution of his orders to make a thorough inspection of the military camps and garrisons in Cuba and Porto Rico. He goes direct to Miami. Fig., where he will take the steamer for Havana. It is expected that the work mapped out for him will keep him busily employed outside of Washington for the next two months. outside of Washington for the next two months. The work of investigating the character of the beef supplied to the Army in the war, which was intrusted by General Miles to General Breckinridge, will be continued by Colonel Garlington, who will have charge of the Inspector-General's office in the absence of General Breckinridge.

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PREPARING THE CENSUS BILL. Washington, Jan. 21.-The House Committee on Census to-day finished the first reading of the Census bill. Practically all the controverted points. however, were passed over and will come up at the meeting next Tuesday. The only important action to-day was the final decision that the Census Bureau should be entirely independent of the Interior Department, the director to be appointed by the President, and the whole bureau to be independent of any other department of the Governpendent of any other department of the Govern-ment. The main questions which went over re-late to the Civil Service rules, the striking out of a provision in the Senate bill requiring that ap-pointments must be made from both political parties, and the question as to whether each Con-gress district shall be constituted a census district, or whether the director shall have discretion in that matter. Chairman Hopkins is confident that the committee will report the bill next week.

NO DECISION ON ALASKAN BOUNDARY. Washington, Jan. 21.-The Anglo-American Joint High Commission to-day had under consideration High Commission to-day had under consideration the Alaskan boundary question, but without reaching a decision concerning it adjourned until next. Tuesday. The adjournment over Monday was for the purpose of giving the committees on the Behring Sea fisheries and on bonds, canais and transportation an opportunity for a meeting Monday.

EXTRADITION AT LAST SECURED.

Washington, Jan. 21.-After a year's hard work the State Department has succeeded in its efforts to secure the extradition from Mexico of Visili J. Travin, who is wanted in Chicago on a charge of counterfelting United States Treasury notes. Travin resisted extradition proceedings to the utmost and bis case has been pending in one form or another for a year before the Mexican courts.

GENERAL WHERRY RETIRED.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Brigadier-General William M. Wherry has been retired.

AN ELABORATE COINAGE AND CUR-RENCY BILL PREPARED.

IT PROVIDES FOR GRADUAL RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS AND MAKES MANY OTHER CHANGES IN THE FINAN-

CIAL SYSTEM-FAVORABLE RE-PORT ORDERED BY THE

HOUSE COINAGE COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.] Washington, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Coinage to-day agreed to report favorably, with several amendments, a substitute for the bill introduced and referred to that committee several weeks ago by Mr. Hill, of Connecticut. He is a member of that committee as well as of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and, despairing of any action by the latter looking to currency reform, he offered and had referred to the former committee a bill "to define and fix the standard of value and to regulate coinage and provide for redemption thereunder and for other purposes." The bill is an elaborate

one, the salient and more important features be-

ing as follows:

To establish and fix the gold dollar as the standard unit of value, to which all obligations for the payment of money shall conform; to establish in the Treasury Department a division to be known as the Division of Issue and Redemption, with extensive functions and powers; to provide for the gradual retirement and cancellation of all outstanding greenbacks and Treasury notes and deprive them of their legaltender quality at the end of ten years after the approval of the act, and also providing that no greenbacks or Treasury notes once redeemed in gold within the period referred to shall be paid out again except for gold coin; to provide for the cancellation from time to time of Treasury notes to an amount equal to the amount of subsidiary silver coin coined from silver bullion purchased under the act of 1890; to provide that all gold and currency certificates redeemed shall be cancelled and no more issued or reissued; to provide that National banks shall be entitled to receive circulating notes equal in value to the TO BE AN ADVISORY COUNCIL. par value of the bonds deposited to secure said notes; to require every National banking association to pay into the Division of Issue and Redemption each half year a duty of one-tenth of 1 per cent on the value of its franchise as measured by the aggregate amount of its capital surplus and undivided profits on the last day of the calendar month next preceding the payment; to repeal the provisions of existing law affecting the increase or withdrawal of its circulating notes by a National bank; to auwould leave Washington next Tuesday, and thorize the establishment of National banks whose population does not exceed six thousand, places whose population does not exceed three thousand inhabitants; to make it lawful for any

> Probably neither Mr. Hill nor the majority body before the expiration of this Congress, and the measure is, therefore, to be regarded simply as an expression of the views of its author and his Republican colleagues of that committee. Just why they should have considered such an expression either timely or necessary within six weeks of the final adjournment of Congress is regarded as somewhat of a mystery quite apart from the fact that the committee has rashly ventured to invade the precincts so jealously guarded by Chairman Walker and his colleagues of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who have sole jurisdiction of all legislative questions in the House affecting the currency, especially that issued under the National banking laws.
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> It is the first general bill which has been prepared by the Colnage, Weights and Measures Committee in several years. It is the result of a great deal of labor and many hearings. The hearings had not, in fact, actually been completed when the bill was reported to-day, and Secretary Gage and ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne received leave to file statements, which will be included in the report of the hearings when published. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, was heard to-day before the bill was voted on. Mr. Bland offered a substitute body before the expiration of this Congress,

which will be included in the report of the hearings when published. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, was heard to-day before the bill was voted on. Mr. Bland offered a substitute for the single gold standard feature, providing for free bimetallic coinage, and it was voted down, 6 to 8, a strict party vote. The committee then directed the chairman, C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, to call up and press the bill at the earliest possible moment, and to employ to that end any possible parliamentary expedient.

REWARD FOR A MURDERER.

THE WASHINGTON POLICE WILL PAY \$200 FOR THE ARREST OF FRANK WILLIAM FUNK. WITH SEVERAL ALIASES.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Last June the most atro-cious murder in the history of crime in this city occurred in the vicinity of the fashionable Northwest, when an old man, named William H. Brooks, and his wife were found in their home, the former dead and the latter dying. The aged couple had been overpowered after a terrific struggle. Investigation revealed robbery as the motive for the crime, \$1,000 having been taken by the perpetrator The police were slow in determining the person guilty of the crime, and have exhausted every effort since that time to arrest him, but as yet have not been successful

Frank William Funk, alias Fink, otherwise known as Edward Bald, was a carpenter who knew the people and the premises, and he it was, the police authorities believe, who committed the murhas been heard from in New-York and Pennsyl-

He is conspicuously marked and easily identified, having twenty-five distinct marks, mostly moles on his body, as shown by the War Department, where these marks were noted at the time he ealisted in the service some years ago. A mole on his face, to the left of his nose, is the principal distinctive mark. There is a seven-pointed star on his left wrist and the letters "F. W. F." are on the left arm. He shows his teeth when his mouth is in repose. He has a smooth face, large protruding ears, a long loping walk and swings his arms when walking. He represents himself as a professional hicycle rader, boasts of his muscles and speaks of the large sums of money he has squandered and won at horse-racing. He is now known to be without means, and tells a story of a murder he knows to have been committed in Washington. The Washington authorities will pay \$200 for his arrest. He is conspicuously marked and easily identified.

PLEA FOR GLASGOW EXPOSITION.

COMMISSION INVITES PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TO ATTEND THE OPENING.

Washington, Jan. 21.-A commission representing the City of Glasgow, Scotland, to-day had a brief conference with the President in the interest of the Glasgow Exposition to be held in 19d. They asked Glasgow Exposition to be held in 1991. They asked that the United States exhibits which will be sent to Paris in 1990 be shipped to Glasgow direct without heing returned to this country. An invitation was extended to the President to be present at the opening of the exposition. The commission consisted of Michael Simons, Robert Crawford and Thomas Mason. They were accompanied by T. Murray Smith, Editor of 'The Glasgow Evening News.'

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Jan. 21.—The President sent the folowing nominations to the Senate to-day;

To be professor of mathematics in the Military Academy - Associate Professor WRIGHT P. EDGERTON. To be associate professor of mathematics in the Military Academy - First Lieutenant CHARLES P. ECHOLS. Academy Pirst Lieutenant CHARLES P. ECHOLS.
Corps of Engineers.
EDMIND D. WIGGIN. of Washington, to be Register
of the Land Office at Wears Alaska
Assistant engineers to be passed assistant engineers in the
Navy-HENRY B. PRICE and MARTIN E. TRENCH.
Also some minor promotions in the volunteer
army.

NOTES FROM NICARAGUA.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 21.—President Zelaya will replace General J. P. Reyes, Governor-General of the Atlantic Coast Department, by General

The coffee crop is being gathered rapidly. It will be about half the usual yield.

FIXING A GOLD STANDARD. NEW CUSTOM HOUSE BILL.

A FAIR PROSPECT OF EARLY AND FAVORABLE ACTION.

THE HOUSE COMMITTE ON PUBLIC BUILD-INGS AND GROUNDS WILL BE HERE TO-MORROW TO INSPECT THE

BOWLING GREEN SITE.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 21.—The prospect of early action on the bill for a new Custom House in New-York City seems to be improving. Chair man Mercer, of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to-day received from the Treasury Department an official communi cation formally approving the draft of a bill for the object, and the committee will go to New-York to-morrow night and spend Monday in an inspection of the proposed site and also in an investigation of the capacity, suitability, surroundings and condition of the present Custom House and site. In his letter, which was dated yesterday, Acting Secretary Spaulding, of the Treasury Department, says:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from ou of a substitute bill for H. R. 4.050, providing for the erection of a Custom House at New-York, N. Y., and have the honor to advise you that, after full consideration of the matter, said substitute meets with the approval of this Department. The Depart ment this day inclosed to you draft of a bill for the erection of a Custom House in said city, with its approval, but upon further consideration of the matter the substitute received from you is deemed better, and is therefore recommended. I return herewith the substitute bill in question

Following is the text of the revised draft of the bill which will form the basis of the action and recommendation of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

An act to provide for the erection of a customhouse in the city of New-York and State of New-York, and for other purposes:

Fork, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Sena'e and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, for customs purposes, the premises heretofore selected as a site for a custom-house building and known as the Bowling Green site, in the city of New-York and State of New-York, and the sum of \$150,000 in addition to the balance remaining unexpended under the provisions of the act of Congress approved September 14, 1888, entitled "An act for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in the city of New-York, and for other purposes," is hereby appropriated and made immediately available for such purposes.

the city of New hereby appropriated and made immediately available for such purposes.

Section 2—That upon the acquisition of said site the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be srected thereon a substantial, commodious and fire-proof building for the purposes of a custom-house at a cost not to exceed \$3,00,000 exclusive of the cost of the site, and for the preparation of plans and the commencement of the work the sum of \$1,00,000 is hereby appropriated and made immediately available and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to contract for the completion of said building, including heating and ventilating apparatus, fireproof vaults, elevators and approaches complete, within the limit of cost prescribed by law, subject to the appropriations to be made by Congress.

Gogress.
Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, invite not less than five architects to compete for the preparation and furnishing of plans, drawings and specifications, and the supervision of the construction of said building, and may make such compensation as he shall deem proper and just to the unsuccessful companies architects.

and may make such compensation as he shall deem proper and just to the unsuccessful competing architects.

Sec. 4 That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public auction or private sale, after due advertisement, but not for less than \$5.00.00, the present Custom House property in the city of New-York, bounded by Wall, William and Hanover six and Exchange Piace, and to deposit the proceeds of the sale, after the payment of the usual incidental expenses and commissions into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, derived from the sale of Government property, and in case of such sale to Secretary of the Treasury shall lease said premises from the purchaser or purchases thereof at a rental which shall not exceed 4 per centum per annum on the purchase price, for the use as a custom house, until the new Custom House shall be ready for occupancy upon such terms as he may deem advantageous, and such sale shall be subject to such right of lease, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to accept the said purchase price in several payments, from time to time, as he may deem most advantageous. Provided, however, that the use, occupation and possession of said property shall not be surrendered until the new Custom House is ready for occupation and final payment is fully made.

Sec. 5. That all acts and part of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

NO MISTAKES IN SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL SHAFTER TELLS HIS FRIENDS IN SAN FRANCISCO THIS

San Francisco, Jan. 21.-Major-General Shafter had a public reception by the citizens of San Francisco last evening at the Palace Hotel. The affair was under the auspices of a committee of one hundred citizens, headed by Mayor Phelan eral shook hands with thousands of citizens and he made a brief speech, in which he reviewed the Santiago campaign and said: "The campaign had been criticised, but herstofore I have said little about it. Now that I am at home and among friends, I have no hesitation in saying that not a mistake nor a blunder was made in that campaign. If you want to hurt anybody, you have got to get up near enough so that they can hurt you. (Cheers.) It was a fight between men, and the victory went to the best soldiers and best marksmen. We kept the enemy so busy that they had no time to attack our funds.

fanks.

In conclusion he said that the part of the Army was done, and he had no fears that the people could not successfully cope with the new responsabilities thrust upon them. The war was a great blessing, and the outlook was bright for long-con-

A NEGRO DECLINES AN OFFICE.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED IN A LOUISIANA DIS-TRICT WILL NOT SERVE.

New-Orleans, Jan. 21 (Special).—Among the last Federal appointments for Louisiana made by Presi-dent McKinley was that of John G. Lewis as Re-ceiver of Public Moneys of the Natchitoches Dis-

trict. Lewis is a negro, and his appointment was a great surprise to the entire community.

Yesterday, however, Lewis came out with the statement that he had not even been an appli for the place and would not accept it. He states that he is living at peace with the white people in his parish, and has no desire to cause any rupture between the races by accepting an office which would be distasteful to the white people. The opposition which was beginning against the appointed has now been abandoned

BAY STATE TROOPS MUSTERED OUT. Boston, Jan. 21.—The officers and members of the 6th Massachusetts were mustered out of the United States service to-day. Three companies were mustered out at the armory here by Lieutenant-Colo-nel Weaver, of the 5th Infantry, assisted by Lieu tenant Edwards, of the 7th Artillery, and Lieutenant Newcomb, of the 5th Artillery. The other companies of the 6th, K. of Southbridge; F. of Mariboro: M. of Milford; E. of Framingham; B and D, of Fitchburg, and C and G. of Lowell, also were mustered out at their respective armories.

EVANGELIZATION COMMITTEE MEETS. A meeting of the Franco-American Committee of Evangelization and the National Committee of the Woman's Huguenot Auxiliary was held in the Mar-ble Collegiate Church Friday afternoon. The meeting had been called in order to receive the Rev. Jean E. Knatz, of Paris, France, who comes to this country to represent the cause of the evan-Protestant churches of his own country, which are united under the direction of the "Franco-American Committee for Protestant Church Extension in France and Begium" Mr. Knaiz spoke of the great desire in many parts of France for the services of Protestant evangelists and pastors, and told of the work being done by evangelists in that country. gelization of France. He is the delegate of the

MILL AND TENEMENTS BURNED. Pascoag, R. I., Jan. 21.-The mill of the Laure

Hill Yarn Company, in Bridgion, and two tene ment-houses, together with the stockhouse and outbuildings of the mill, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The lost is placed at \$75,000 and is partly covered by insurance. The buildings were all owned by Olney T. and F. A. Inman. The mill was a two-story building erected last year. No lives were lost.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Milford, N. H., Jan. 21.-Owing to the prevalence contagious diseases among children here, the board of health has issued on order closing the public schools, Sunday-schools and the public The Central and South American Cable Company, disagreeing with the rate of exchange for Nicaraguan currency, insists upon payment for cable messages in gold, but the Nicaraguan Government declines to comply with the regulation.

NO REDUCTION IN YUKON ROYALTIES.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 21.—In an interview Sir Charles Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 21.—In an interview Sir Charles of the from attending church or other public gatherings of any kind. Scarlet fever is the illness from which the children are suffering most severely. The public was to be no reduction in the 10 per cent royalty in the raised from 12500 to the raised from library and realing-room for a period of at

B. Altman& Co.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23d.

INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THEIR SPRING IM-PORTATION OF MATERIALS DESIGNED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF LADIES' TAILOR-MADE GOWNS, COMPRISING LADIES' CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, HOMESPUNS, ETC., IN THE NEWEST BLENDING OF COLORS.

ALSO ADVANCE SHIPMENTS OF NOVELTIES IN PARISIAN DRESS GOODS WILL BE SHOWN.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

4.000 YARDS, CHEVIOT SUITING, SPONGED AND SHRUNK, 50 INCHES WIDE, AT 58° PER YARD.

RICH BLACK SILKS.

LYONS' BENGALINE, 23-Ins., value \$2.50 Per Yd., \$1.85 23 " " 2.25 " 1.45 SATIN LUXOR, 21 " " 1.85 " PEAU DE SOIE.

FURS.

FINAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF FUR GAR-MENTS, FUR TRIMMINGS AND SMALL FURS.

			-AL	so-				
ALASKA SA	BLE	SCAR	75 (w	tth T	atis),	ŕ	4	\$4.50
		MUFFS						6.75
**		COLLA	RET	TES,		,		12.50
FINE PERSI	AN L	AMB I	MUFF	s,				7.50
BLUE FOX								
ELECTRIC								
FUR LINED								10 000000000000000000000000000000000000
PERSIAN	LAN	MB IA	CKE	TS.	_			98.00
ALASKA								135.00

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS.

A NUMBER OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN ORIENTAL CARPETS IN VERY DESIRABLE COLORS AND SIZES, CONSISTING OF ANTIQUE PERSIAN, SARAK AND SERAPE: MODERN INDIA, PERSIAN AND TURKISH CARPETS, AT UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

ANTIQUE SARAK CARPET, Reduced from \$275.00 to \$175.00 ANTIQUE SERAPE CARPET.

Reduced from \$200.00 to 135.00 MODERN INDIA CARPET, Reduced from \$195.00 to 160.00

And a number of other Sarak, Serape and India Carpets at proportionate reductions in prices.

MODERN TURKISH CARPETS, Reduced from \$110.00 to 69.00 MODERN TURKISH CARPETS.
Reduced from \$80.00 to 55.00

75 MOSSOUL RUGS, Size about 4 by 8 feet, formerly \$15.50 \$22,50 and \$24.00, at - -80 DAGHESTAN, CARABAGH AND KAZAK RUGS.

Sizes about 3 by 5 feet, formerly \$9.75 and \$10,50 at - \$6.50

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, Etc.

100 PAIRS RENAISSANCE AND MARIE AN-TOINETTE LACE CURTAINS, THE ORIGINAL PRICES OF WHICH WERE \$13.75 AND \$14.50 PER PAIR, REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS. MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE CURTAINS, 8.50 100 JAPANESE SCREENS, Four-Fold, 5 feet 6 inches high, assorted colorings, - - Each, DAMASCUS CURTAINS, suitable for draping Cosey Corners, - - - - Each,

"Morris" Designs, 48 inches square, - Each, 1.10 FOR FURNISHING SUMMER HOMES.

ENGLISH PRINTED TABLE COVERS.

English Printed Cotton Bed Spreads and Table Covers. Damascus Curtains. Embroidered and Printed East India Fabrics. Plain and Figured Drapery Silks.

Brass and White Enamelled Bedsteads, Bedding and Couches. Rugs, Rug Carpets, Etc.

Estimates and Designs for Draperies and Hangings furnished on Application.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

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OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT. 131 WEST 45th ST., N. Y.

NO REDUCTION IN YUKON ROYALTIES.

Imperial Russian Sable-Muffs, Capes, Col-Imperial Russian Salices with cluster of tails larettes and neck pieces with cluster of tails at cost of the skins. I make this offer in order to sell off my manufactured goods. Some Russian Sable Muffs as low as \$75; others \$125, \$200, \$250, \$325, \$400, \$500. Hudson Bay sable muffs, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$125; Capes. Collarettes, Scarfs and Bons in

C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42d St., near 6th Ave.